

Research being Made.—1922.

ECONOMIC BODY FORMED.

Officers Appointed for Organization to

Inform Public of Conditions.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Organization of the Institute of Economics, provided for by a donation of \$1,600,000 from the City of New York, has been inaugurated. It was announced today, with the appointment of the officers and personnel. These include Robert S. Brookings, St. Louis, president; Arthur T. Hays, Yale University, vice president; David F. Houston, New York, treasurer. The executive committee will comprise the officers with George Sutherland of Washington, D. C., James Storrow of Boston, Paul Warburg of New York and John Barton Payne of Washington, D. C.

The institute has been formed, the statement declared, to ascertain, study and make available to the public facts concerning economic conditions.

SKILLED WORKERS

URGED TO REGISTER

Listing of All Colored Men

With Special Training is

First Step of Negro Industrial Survey

Director Johnson busy

Baltimore Md.
Urban League Expert Has
Began His Canvass of
Plants Employing Col-
ored Workers 4/21/22

Are you a skilled worker? Have you a trade or any special industrial training that you are not now using because (a) you are out of work?, (b) you cannot get a job that calls for your training and experience?, or (c) there is no opportunity to work at your trade in the industries in Baltimore?

The Negro Industrial Survey now in progress under the direction of the National Urban League and Baltimore Interracial Committee is attempting to list all Negroes with any special industrial training at all as one of the first steps in determining the character of the Negro labor supply in the city.

The survey has already begun its canvas of all industrial plants employing Negroes to get from them the extent of employment, kinds of work on which they are engaged, opportunities for advancement and promotion especially from unskilled to skilled lines of work, etc.

The Board of Trade and Manufacturers' Association as well as the agencies directly promoting the survey want to know among other things just what proportion of the working Negro population is skilled and unskilled, and what proportion is able to do skilled

work whether they are actually doing it or not.

Register your occupation in either of the following ways:

Call at the headquarters of the survey, Sharp Street Memorial Community House, 1210 Etting Street, and fill out a form, or mail in the following information to Charles S. Johnson, director of the survey.—

Name and address
Trade or special training
Length of time you worked at it (give dates)
Where?
Name of Plant
Why you left this job
Kind of work you are now doing
Present wages
Kind of work you would like to have.

To a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Mr. Johnson said today:

"We are trying to list as many Negroes as possible who have trades or special training and are not able regularly to work at them. This may be a result of general unemployment, or the lack of opportunity in many of the Baltimore industries. At any rate, we want to know.

"You can understand what a waste of skill and ability is entailed in the failure to utilize this skill or aptitude for doing skilled work when thru ignorance or any other reason it is neglected."

HARTFORD CONN TIMES
MARCH 21, 1922

GET FIRST REPORT OF NEGRO SURVEY

School Conditions Here Relating
to Colored Race Are Re-
viewed at Length.

The first instalment of the report on the negro survey of Hartford, conducted last autumn by the National Urban League of New York, was received this morning by Howard Bradstreet, secretary of the mayor's Americanization committee and after being passed on and approved by a committee appointed for the purpose, will be made public. The first section has to do with the negro in the schools and discloses much interesting data in regard to the district system.

"Hartford's school system is unique," the report states, "in it is the extreme expression of decentralization."

It also discloses facts in regard to the retardation of the negro children in the schools due to the necessity for constantly changing from one school to another when the negro family changes its habitation.

The survey when completed is expected to be the most complete of its kind ever undertaken in the east.

Charles S. Johnson of the Urban League spent several months here gathering data from all sources in regard to the social conditions of the negro. He discovered that the negro population was 1.8 per cent. of total population of the city and included 4.7 of the illiterates, whereas the foreign-born whites were 28.8 per cent. of the total population and included 93 per cent. of the illiterates, or a comparatively larger percentage.

The committee upon whose request the survey was made consists of the Rev. Herbert J. White, Dr. Edwin Knox Mitchell, Howard Bradstreet, Mrs. T. Belknap Beach, the Rev. E. K. Nichols, J. C. Styles, the Rev. William B. Reed, and Mrs. F. W. Seymour. The report will be read by each of the committee individually and, subject to their approval, will be published in book form when completed.

WASHINGTON D C PATHFINDER
SEPTEMBER 16, 1922

Negroes Make Progress. According to a recent report, in the last 60 years negroes in this country have acquired 22,000,000 acres of land, 600,000 homes and 45,000 churches. They operate 78 banks and 100 insurance companies, besides 70,000 other business enterprises with a capital of \$150,000,000. Owing to the large number of schools and colleges for colored children illiteracy has been reduced to less than 27 per cent.

STUDY OF RACE PREJUDICE

Christian Recorder
11-2-22

The Ohio State University has instituted a study of prejudice, and is taking up particularly the study of races, religious, economical and other prejudices. This we regard as one of the greatest forward movements that has been made in the social and educational history of our country, and it ought to be a worthy example for other universities. We shall look forward with a great deal of pleasure to the outcome of these classes. We quote from an editorial in the Public Ledger of this city the following with reference to the same:

Philadelphia, Pa.

"Ohio has set several good examples to the country along educational lines in the past, and a recent endeavor of the Ohio University looking to the 'elimination of prejudice' and the cultivation among students of a purpose to see that 'much may be said of both sides' is worthy of serious attention of the people everywhere. Prof. Clarke, a sociological expert in the Ohio institution of the higher learning, has inaugurated a course on this special subject. He first emphasizes the groups against which prejudice is directed most frequently in the United States—for instance, religious, national, racial, occupational and po-

litical—and then requires of his students written statements explaining their antipathy for the group against which they have the most violent prejudice. This is followed by a re-writing of the essays with the elimination of all charges against the group as a whole incapable of proof before the United States Supreme Court. And, finally, the students are asked to frame a defense of the group under consideration, to state to what extent their antipathies are based on reason and what on prejudice, and, further, to state definitely what they propose to do to free themselves from their prejudices.

It would be hard to over-estimate the value and importance of such a course of study, if tactfully conducted and practically applied, as seems to be the case with the work at the Ohio University. For it would appear that the studies include not only the critical review of the works of modern literature, drama, etc., but meetings with and addresses by representatives of racial and other groups. Visits are made to settlement houses, schools and other institutions and addresses made by representative Negroes with the object of spreading enlightenment on the progress of the race and its achievements. One of the classes made such practical application of its studies in this direction as to establish an inter-racial conference meeting annually at Wilberforce University to discuss race problems and their solution. This is good work and worthy of emulation and support wherever the spirit of justice and fair play rules